THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH MEETING OF *NATURALIZED IRISHMEN.*

AT a meeting of *Naturalized Irishmen*, residing in the borough of Pittsburgh, (Penn.) convened at the house of Moses Williams, in said borough, on the 12th day of September, 1808;

JAMES O'HARA in the chair, and HENRY HASLET, secretary.

Resolved, That the following Address to the Naturalized Irishmen of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the approaching election, be printed in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Tree of Liberty, and in all other papers throughout the state, friendly to the constitution.

JAMES O'HARA, *Chairman.*
HENRY HASLET, *Sec'y.*

TO THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Who have emigrated from Ireland, and who are now in the state of Pennsylvania.

Brethern & Fellow-Citizens,

WE the undersigned, natives of Ireland, and like you admitted to a participation of the rights and privileges of citizens in this our adopted country, have, at a crisis deemed highly important, considered it our duty to address you. To perform this duty, we have been prompted not only by a regard for the reputation, interest and happiness of you, ourselves and posterity; but for the honor of our *native land*, and the character of *Irishmen in general*, which will be ever dear to our hearts. We presume to lay no claim to a degree of understanding and general information superior to what is possessed by our countrymen, resident in the state; nor any exclusive right to admonish or advise:—but believing that our situation and place of residence have afforded us better opportunities, than many of you are favored with, of examining & testing by truth and fact a number of erroneous statements, which have been circulated with much zeal, and perhaps too much success, calculated more to deceive and inflame the passions, than to inform the judgment; to awaken national prejudices, and to unite you as a party against your fellow-citizens, among whom you have sought and found freedom and protection; and materially to influence your conduct at the next general election,—we have taken leave respectfully to submit to your consideration a few facts and observations, which may aid you in ascertaining the truth, and in performing the momentous trust reposed in you as citizens of a free government. It is not our intention to solicit your suffrages and influence in favor of any of the candidates in nomination for public offices; but, by removing false impressions, to enable you correctly to judge and faithfully to act for the general good.

It has no doubt fallen under your observation that the office which excites most interest and expectation, is that of Governor or Chief Magistrate of the state. For this two candidates have been selected, James Ross and Simon Snyder. It is generally conceded, even by his opponents, that the first of these gentleman possesses talents and information, firmness and independence fully adequate for qualifying him to discharge the important duties of that office. To him as a private citizen, neighbor and friend we hear no objections. In him, in his professional character, the highest confidence is placed:—So much so, that the legislature of the state were lately pleased to appoint him their counsel and advocate in a cause of very high importance in which the commonwealth was interested. That he is of easy access, disposed to communicate information, obliging and agreeable in his manners nobody can deny. Numerous objections, however, have been made to him, the grossest abuse poured forth against his character, and even various definite charges by the signature of some of our citizens. The loose abuse is unworthy of an answer, nor will the nature of it well admit of any. The general charges of his being an *aristocrat*, a *tory*, a *monarchist* and the like, deserve little more attention. His friends, who are best acquainted with his principles, and who have had the best opportunity of discerning his real sentiments, positively deny those and similar charges; and assert that his principles are of the most correct kind, and purely republican;—that he is a friend to equal liberty and general suffrage, his uniform conduct and particularly his vote in the convention will demonstrate;—that he is a warm admirer and advocate of the constitutions of the United States and of Pennsylvania, the trial by jury, independence of the judiciary, liberty of conscience, and of all those great and important rights and principles, which were advocated and held sacred as a birth-right by the patriots of the revolution. But there are other charges more entitled to notice, especially as they are more specific, and the truth or falshood of most of them capable of being established or detected by testimony of which there is no doubt.

The leading charge is that he is an enemy of the *christian religion*; to prove which it is stated that in the convention, which framed the present state constitution, he voted in favor of a motion to strike out of the 4th section of the 9th article, the words "the "being of a God, and a future state of re- "wards and punishments." The whole section is in the following words and form, "That no person, who acknowledges the "being of a God and a future state of re- "wards and punishments, shall, on account "of his religious sentiments, be disqualified "to hold any office or place of trust or pro- "fit under this commonwealth." Had the motion prevailed the section would have stood thus, "that no person shall, on ac- "count of his religious sentiments, be dis- "qualified to hold any office or place of trust "or profit under this commonwealth."—Much has been written and said upon this subject without producing a general coincidence of opinion—various opinions prevailed in the convention, as will appear by the minutes, and various opinions seem yet to prevail among the people, though we believe no candid man (and we include Mr. Ross) feels any material disapprobation of the section as adopted; and that few seriously think Mr. Ross's vote upon the subject any evidence of infidelity. It is certainly no proof of aristocracy, toryism, or attachment to monarchy; but rather of a regard to civil and religious liberty and tolerance, each in its proper place, and regulated by its own proper authority. Besides, the section as it now stands would require legislative provisions to carry it into effect, and who would be responsible, that, at a future day, when the violence of party animosity might prevail, the rights of conscience might not be abridged? The former constitution of the state required a formal declaration of a belief in the christian religion; and this being dispensed with, it is perhaps correct to say that none whatever ought to be substituted. When a christian declaration or test is abolished in a christian country, it may be difficult to discover the disadvantages of one more general,—whatever effect they might have among a people seriously professing another religion. What apostate from the christian faith, seriously professes or believes in any other known or established system? And is it worth while to demand a general declaration from a man whose creed we have no means of calculating or comprehending? But who can candidly say that those who offered and voted for the substitute to the old declaration, did not give stronger evidence of infidel (at least deistical) principles than those who voted with Mr. Ross? Was it not natural for those who were professors of the true religion and advocates for the former declaration to say, "If you abandon this, it is better to have no test, no declaration; for any other will tend to undermine christianity and encourage infidelity—be inefficient and without any real binding force; let all be left to God and every man's own conscience?"—Again, might they not think that there was better security in the choice of the people, who either elect to all offices and places of trust and profit, or choose those who appoint, than in any declaration or test whatever? It may be worth while to remark that the section in question is in the article abridging power and declaring privileges; which instead of surrendering individual power and right to the government, is intended to preserve it; and in no one of the twenty six sections of the article is any power given away. Therefore it gives no absolute and direct authority to impose any test or declaration; and the only question was between individual right and power, and government right and power: Mr. Ross voted in favor of the people, and Mr. Snyder for the government;—Mr. Ross to preserve full liberty of conscience, Mr. Snyder to abridge it: and this is the real subject of dispute. You, fellow-citizens, who in your native country have witnessed the abridgement of your religious liberty will feel little disposed, we are persuaded, to impose restrictions here. Far be it from us, however, to dictate an opinion on so solemn a subject, or even to say, were we placed in a similar situation with Mr. Ross, what would be our vote after a full discussion.

It cannot be expected that in this address, that we can review all the charges against Mr Ross, few, if any of which would have ever been brought against him unless for electioneering purposes. We will select those of the most weight and which have been certified with the signatures of men of reputed standing and influence in the state; and we must regret that a number of these are our countrymen. These charges chiefly relate to certain laws of the United States, which have been unpopular in this State, and which Mr. Ross, is accused of advocating and voting for in the Senate of the general government. The first in order, and which a variety of circumstances have rendered of the most importance, is the act, commonly called the Excise law—according to its title, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, [1791] the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same." By a reference to the laws of the United States, vol. 1. page 301. we find that this act was approved by President Washington on the 3d day of March, 1791, several years before Mr. Ross was honored with a seat in the legislature of the Union. Therefore, Mr. Ross could not have advocated and voted for this act: but we believe Mr. Madison, who is the favorite candidate with the opposers of Mr. Ross, for the Presidency of the United States, did advocate and vote for that law; and against whom no objections have been made on that account.

He has next been charged with warmly advocating and approving three other of those unpopular acts, generally known by the names of the *Naturalization*, *Alien*, and *Sedition laws*. The first of these "*An Act supplementary to, and to amend the act, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject,*" was sent from the House of Representatives, where it originated, to the Senate on the 22d May, 1798, (Journal of the Senate, page 291) and became a law on the 18th June, 1798. (U. S. laws, vol. 4th. page 133) The "*Act concerning Aliens*" was reported to the Senate by one of the committee to which the subject was refered on the 4th of May, 1798. (Journal of the Senate, page 269) and was passed into a law on the 25th of June, 1798, (U. S. laws, vol. 4th. page 143) And the act entitled "*An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,*" (commonly called the *Sedition law*) originated in the Senate on the 26th of June, 1798, (Journal of the Senate, page 338 and 339) and was passed into a law on the 14th of July, 1798, (laws of the U. S. vol. 4th, page 202)—Now we find in the Journal of the Senate, on the 26th of April, 1798, the following entry, "*On request, Mr Ross obtained leave of abcence for five weeks,*" (page 253) and it is well known, (and the Journal for the remainder of the session will prove it) that Mr. Ross did not return to the seat of government during the remainder of that session. How then could he warmly advocate and vote for these laws?

We might proceed to examine the other charges against Mr. Ross, and satisfy you with respect to the purity of his conduct and views relative to the subjects which gave rise to them; but after what has already been laid before you, we are persuaded you will consider the authors of such charges altogether unworthy of your confidence: and that your charity and impartiality will induce you to examine with candour such publications in answer to them, as your situations will enable you to obtain.

With respect to Mr. Snyder, the objections to him are many and serious. His opponents alledge that he is altogether destitute of these talents and that information, which the chief magistrate of the state ought to possess—that he wants firmness and independence of mind, and is too violent a partizan, to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and for the general interest of the commonwealth—that he is an enemy to our excellent Constitution, and intends its destruction—that he is closely connected and invariably acts with a combination of ambitious, intriguing, violent and unprincipled leaders, whose aim is power and the emoluments of office, and for which they would sacrifice all the blessings of Liberty which we enjoy—that by these men he has been set up and supported as an instrument to carry into execution, under their dictation, their ambitious views and hostile intentions against our wisest and most useful political institutions—that in his public character he has discovered a violent and persecuting spirit—that by his vote in the convention, and other acts he has shewn a disposition to deprive the poorer classes of our citizens of the right of suffrage—that he has endeavored to impose unusual and oppressive fines upon our fellow citizens, who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, and to deprive them of the rights of free citizens.

To investigate and detail the grounds on which these objections rest, would be extending this address beyond any reasonable limits. That some of them may be exaggerated is not improbable; but that most of them are authentic and just, the best information we have had leads us firmly to believe.

We have told you, fellow-citizens, that we did not mean to solicit your votes and the exertion of your influence in favor of either of the candidates. With respect to ourselves, we freely declare that JAMES Ross is the one we intend to support; and that we are led to this determination by a firm belief that his success will be for the general interest.

Some of our countrymen have complained that the resentment excited against those unworthy characters who abuse the liberty they enjoy by deceiving the people and defaming their fellow citizens is expressed in *general* terms against the Irish, and that no care is taken to distinguish between the good and the abandoned. There is perhaps some truth in this complaint, for the language of resentment does not descend to nice discriminations: We, however, know that no such *general* implication is intended, and that none have been more ready than the Americans to acknowledge the error.—But do not our own countrymen themselves in some degree lay the foundation of the error? Do not those discontented & ambitious men, who are a disgrace to the Irish name, speak of the Irish as if the whole were enlisted in their service, and acting in a body as a seperate and independent party? Do not some of the Irish hold meetings and issue addresses in the name of the whole, and addressed to the whole? Is it then a matter of surprize that the opponents of those pretended organs of the Irish should occasionally answer them in the same general language?

That our native country discharges from its shores many of the most turbulent, factious and criminal of her sons, whose objects in their adopted country, are to organize factions, domineer and persecute, cannot be denied. That these men, whatever may be their professions, are the most dangerous enemies of free government and the happiness of the people, is equally true. Yet the objects of the greater number are to obtain a safe asylum from oppression, the benefits of their industry and enterpize, and an equal participation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by those among whom they have come to reside. Is it not then the duty of those to disavow an alliance with the corrupters of public opinion, who have shamefully deserted the standard of honor and truth, and who are endeavoring to prostitute the generous warmth of Irish friendship, and national attachment, to promote the cause of ambition and self interest? We think it cannot be too earnestly impressed on the minds of our fellow emigrants that, however we may indulge natal prepossessions in our private capacity, when we come to act in a political one, there it ought to cease. If we form a distinct political corps, will it not become necessary for the native Americans to rouse and unite in their own defence, in opposition to us?—Should this be the case who will pretend to calculate the consequenses? The father will be opposed to the son, and the son to the father: domestic happiness will be banished from families; and the progress of this dreadful calamity may only end with an exterminating civil war, and when a Napoleon commands peace.

We cannot be insensible, friends and countrymen, to the great privileges we enjoy as American citizens; and the obligations we are under for their attendant blessings, both religious and civil; nor how much the cause of liberty is concerned, that we should perform our political duties in the most disinterested manner, and with a single eye to the public good. Let us not be indifferent to the benefits arising from a friendly union among all the citizens, and the danger of exciting and cherishing faction and party spirit. To be informed and enlightened, it is necessary to ascertain facts, and know the truth. Let our conduct then,

shew our detestation and abhorrence of those who would corrupt the sources of public information, on occasions the most important. Let us support the character of the nation from which we are descended, in our adopted conntry.

Mr. Jefferson says of foreigners emigrating to America. "They will bring with "them the principles of the governments "they leave, imbibed in their early youth; "or, if able to throw them off, it will be in "exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, "passing as is usual, from one extreme to "another. It would be a miracle were they "to stop precisely at the point of temperate "liberty." Let us, fellow-citizens, while we receive this opinion as a serious admonition, convince Mr. Jefferson and the world, that there are exceptions to his rule; and that the great body of the Irish emigrants are qualified for republicans, and not unworthy of being citizens and supporters of the last republic in the world;—that Irishmen, renowned for their courage and victories, can, like the American heroes, who atchieved the independence of their country, *be victorious over themselves.*

James O'Hara,	John Baird,
Robert Magee,	George M'Gunnigle,
Richard Hancock,	Patrick Brannon,
Michael Gallagher,	John Shea,
James Morrison,	Adam Haire,
James Adams,	William Magee,
H. Alexander,	George W. M'Clelland,
Alexr. M'Nickle,	Hugh M'Clelland,
Thomas Magee,	John M'Ilwain,
Robert Shannon,	Mathew M'Ewen,
Thomas Collins,	Edward Campbell,
Andrew Willock,	Christopher Magee,
Joseph Davis,	Henry Jack,
Patrick Findley,	Daniel M'Henry,
John M'Clintock,	James M'Ewen,
John O'Hara,	Henry Haslet,
Edward M'Ewen,	Samuel M'Cord,
Samuel Magee,	John Kelly,
Patrick Doherty,	John Irwin,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET,
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.
JAMES SEMPLE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOVARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

DIED,

On Thursday evening last, after a severe illness of 10 days, Mr WILLIAM PORTER, in the 36th year of his age.

In the death of Mr. Porter, the town of Pittsburgh has lost one of its most enterprising, useful and respectable citizens; society a valuable member; and his intimate acquaintances a sincere friend.

He was a tender husband and an affectionate father, and has left a widow and four young children to mourn his untimely death.

His remains were attended to the grave on Friday evening by a large concourse of his fellow citizens.

TO
THE CITIZENS
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

TO detect falsehood, to expose hypocricy, and trace through all its courses and windings, the subtle spirit of calumny and misrepresentation, is an arduous task: But our situation is such, that it becomes our duty to perform it. We have been appointed by a respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, to state such matters for public consideration, as we may think will lead the public mind to a correct decision on important subjects. Whatever we have hitherto addressed to you on the subject of the ensuing election, we have done upon reflection, and with that deliberation which all men, anxious to preserve their standing in society, ought to observe, before they commit any thing to the public under the sanction of their names. For what we have said, we have pledged ourselves, as members of the committee, and as individuals; and for the truth of what we *shall* publish, we do the same. We seek no shelter from any investigation of the correctness of what we assert, but invite it. If we err from inadvertance, we will, with chearfulness, acknowledge it; but when we know that to be true which we publish, the attacks of no men or party, will induce us to recede from it.

We have been heretofore obliged to notice some falsehoods and mis-statements in the addresses of the Beaver and Pittsburgh democratic committees. The former committee having published a second very lengthy address, in which they attribute to us some misrepresentations, it becomes our duty to ourselves and the public, to notice that address, and to endeavor to satisfy our fellow-citizens, who it is that has perverted facts, and misrepresented truth.

The Beaver committee have made much noise about the vote of Mr. Ross in the convention, respecting the religious qualification for offices. We never denied that he voted against any religious test. We wish to use no harsh expressions, and to call no hard names: But we might be justified in speaking in very strong terms of indignation against any men who would say that Mr. Ross, when in the convention, voted to strike out of the constitution, the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments.—We do assert that he gave no such vote. He did vote against any religious test as qualification for office; and to justify such a vote, we need only look at the history of those nations where a religious test is required. A great majority of the convention were decidedly opposed to a religious test, except so far as to require a belief in the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments. We will enquire of what effect it was to insert those words in the section. The eighth article of the constitution, requires that all "members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and "judicial, shall "be bound by oath or affirmation, to support "the constitution of this commonwealth, and "to perform the duties of their respective of-"fices with fidelity." If a man believes not in a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, by what can he swear? He cannot take an oath; for it is no hold upon a man's integrity, to compel him to swear by a being, in whose existence he has no belief. The laws of our country, and of every other civilized nation in the world, therefore provide, that a man who does not believe in a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, cannot be permitted to take an oath in a court of justice, or before any tribunal or authority whatever. This is a rule of law, universal in its operation, and unbending in its application.—There is no exception to it in any civilized nation on earth. The constitution, therefore, in providing that every officer should take an oath, spoke in a language not to be misunderstood, That no man should hold an office, who was not competent to make an oath: and the 8th article did thus, by its express terms require that every officer should believe in the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments. Where, then, was the necessity of the subsequent provision in the 4th section of the 9th article; and where the impropriety of voting against inserting the same provision twice in the constitution? For the vote against that part of the section amounted to no more. And consistent with this idea, has been the uniform practice of this state for 18 years. Since the constitution has been formed, such declaration has never been required. It has thus become a dead letter, because the same provision is made in another section.—But the Beaver committee assert, that had the amendment prevailed, for which Mr. Ross voted, the most abandoned atheist might have held an office in this state; and the legislature could not have prevented it. That could never be; because the 8th article expressly requires an oath, and no man can take an oath who does not believe in a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments. This they well knew; and it was their duty so to have told their fellow citizens, if their object had been to convey correct information.

In our former address, we observed to you, that by the constitution of Vermont no religious test was required. In answer, the Beaver committee observe, that by the 12th section of the 2d chapter of the constitution of Vermont, "a religious test is established, by which all members of the government, before they enter on the official duties of their respective offices, are bound to declare, "that they believe in "one God, the creator and governor of the "universe, the rewarder of the good, and the "punisher of the wicked; that they acknow-"ledge the scriptures of the Old and New "Testaments to be given by divine inspiration; "and that they own and profess the *protestant* "religion."—And they ask, "Why, with a knowledge of this provision before us, did we publish that there was no religious test in Vermont." Fellow citizens, we have examined the constitution of Vermont with attention, and we do most solemnly assert, that there is no such section in it as that quoted by the Beaver committee. They have quoted what is not in the whole constitution of Vermont, or any thing of the kind. And we do now publicly charge the members of that committee with having published a wilful and malicious falsehood, and pledge ourselves to prove it in the most satisfactory manner. We now publicly call on those men to produce the article in the constitution of Vermont which they have quoted.—We state these things unequivocally, and with the most perfect confidence, that the Beaver committee have published a wilful falsehood, for the purpose of misleading the people. They perhaps, supposed they would not be detected; and that many would see their address, and never see our answer to it. That friends as well as foes, may judge between us, and not rest their belief on the assertion of either committee, we publish the 12th article of the 2d chapter of the constitution of Vermont; it is in these words: "The representatives having "met, and chosen their speaker and clerk, "shall each of them before they proceed to "business, take and subscribe, as well the "the oath or affirmation of allegiance herein-"after directed (except where they shall pro-"duce certificates of their having heretofore "taken or subscribed the same) as the follow-"ing oath or affirmation, viz. You —— do so-"lemnly swear (or affirm) that as a member "of this assembly, you will not propose or as-"sent to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall "appear to you injurious to the people, nor "do or consent to any act or thing whatever, "that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge "their rights and privileges, as declared by the "constitution of this state; but will, in all things "conduct yourself as a faithful, honest repre-"sentative, and guardian of the people, ac-"cording to the best of your abilities (in case "of oath) so help you God. (and in case of an "affirmation) under the pains and penalties of "perjury." It will be found in the 218th page of a book containing the constitutions of the different states, which is now left at the house of Mr. Peebles, innkeeper, in this place, for the inspection of any person, and which we wish every one to see and read, and then judge for themselves.

The Beaver committee say much about religion; they seem to have forgotten, that one of the first precepts of our divine religion is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." They pretend to religion, and we leave it to them to justify to their consciences and their God such a shameless departure from one of its divine precepts. Well may one question the sincerity of their professions and truly charge them with total indifference to its injunctions.

Albert Gallatin was in the convention and voted in favor of the same amendment for which Mr. Ross voted. Yet he for eleven years was elected and re-elected by the people of this state as their representative to the legislature of Pennsylvania, by them to the senate of the United States, and by the people to Congress, until he was raised to one of the first offices in the nation. He represented the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and others in Congress, was supported with warmth and zeal by the same men who now oppose Mr. Ross for a vote in which he was joined by Mr. Gallatin. It was never objected against this gentleman, that such vote rendered him unfit to be trusted in the highest and most confidential stations.—It was reserved for these times to raise objections of this kind against Mr. Ross. The same vote which has never been imputed to Mr Gallatin as even a fault in his whole course of public employment for 18 years, is now by the friends and supporters of Mr. Gallatin, brought up in judgment against *Mr.* Ross, to injure and destroy his reputation in public and private life. Against such gross injustice and partiality, we most solemnly protest. We wish equal and exact justice to all men; and while we attach no blame to *Mr.* Gallatin for his vote, we only ask that *Mr.* Ross may be judged by the same rule.

We here drop the subject of this vote, in full confidence that every man of candour and truth, will agree with us, that the vote given 18 years ago by *Mr.* Ross and *Mr.* Gallatin, ought never to detract from the high standing which those gentlemen have held.

Unable to find any charge that can be supported by truth, the enemies of *Mr.* Ross have resorted to calumny, more shameful, more odious, and more wicked, than has ever been propagated against any man in the state. They have secretly, but insidiously, spread a report, that he profanely administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to dogs!!!—A crime that must excite horror and detestation in every virtuous heart, and must exclude the perpetrators of it, not only from public confidence, but from private friendship and society. With incredible activity, this abominable falsehood has been conveyed through every county of the state, and into neighbouring states, and the foulest methods have been adopted to give it currency and the air of truth. Time, place and circumstances have been specified, and large bets offered that its truth could be substantiated in a court of justice.

Wherever *Mr.* Ross is personally known, the story will not for a moment be credited, but we are well informed that it has made a deep and serious impression among the people where he is not acquainted; and we have therefore tho't it our duty to come forward and declare thus publicly, and solemnly, that the whole tale is a most wicked and infamous falsehood, without the least semblance of truth to excuse it.

As no person can be found hardy enough to avow himself the author, Mr. Ross has instituted suits in different parts of the state against some of the most active and violent propagators of the report, and we know that in every instance where an action has been brought, Mr. Ross has instantly offered and requested that there should be a public trial before the election, that the good people of the state might be satisfied of his innocence or guilt;—he has offered that depositions should be taken any where, without giving the witnesses the trouble of attending at the trial;—but all in vain, no trial can be had, no trial will be agreed to, until the election is over.

Joseph Vance, a senator of Washington county, one of the most violent and determined assertors of the truth of the story, had declared that the fact was perpetrated in Washington, and could be proved;—he has been sued in Washington, where his proof (if any) must be at his command; a trial has been offered, has been pressed upon him, but to no purpose;—he will neither retract nor persist; he will not consent to a trial, nor will he after a full opportunity of getting correct information, come forward honorably to explain, and express his disbelief of the cruel slander that he had put into circulation in order to influence the election.

Under such extraordinary circumstances, when a pubilc trial for vindication is denied, every lover of justice, of truth, of reputation will hold us justifiable in publishing these facts to the world, and thereby rescuing, as far as we can, the character of our friend from the poisonous shafts that have secretly been aimed at it. We not only pronounce the whole story to be false, malicious and wicked, but we confidently assure our friends throughout the state, that instead of Mr. Ross being held a contemner or reviler of religion, he is highly respected among the clergy of all religious denominations in the western country, and with very few exceptions he will have their votes and hearty support at the ensuing election.

As we have been thus necessarily obliged to address our fellow citizens once more, we will notice the principal charges that have been made against Mr. Ross's public conduct since our last address.

It has been asserted that he advocated and promoted the sale of the western lands by townships of 23,000 acres each, thereby disabling all but the wealthy from becoming purchasers.

This is not true: The ordinance of Congress for selling lands by townships of 23,000 acres each, was passed by the old Congress on the 20th of May 1785.—See 10th vol. Journals of old Congress, pages 118, 119, 120.

Mr. Ross never was a member of the old congress, and had no seat in Congress under the new constitution till April 1794. He never purchased an acre of land at any sale made under the authority of the old congress. He has always both in public and private, strenuously opposed the sales of lands in large tracts both in the United States and in our own state; and he voted for sales by sections and afterwards by half and quarter sections.

He has been called a blood thirsty advocate for wars because he proposed and advocated the resolutions for taking such possession of the island of New-Orleans as would insure to us the free navigation of the Mississippi river. Time alone can prove who was right and who wrong respecting that business—It is morally certain that we never should have accomplished a purchase of Louisiana had not war broken out between France and Great Britain; France sold to us unexpectedly because she could not retain and defend this colony during the war:—When France makes peace we shall be able to judge of the sincerity and good faith of this sale—In the mean while we have actually paid fifteen millions of dollars:—We are certain that Spain claims and holds from us West Florida fronting one hundred miles on the Mississippi river:—France has now laid claim to Spain itself, and will of course claim all the Spanish colonies; Floridas included.—If France pleases after peace, to fill that colony with her troops, and her commerce where will be our security for our revenue, for our navigation of the river, or our independence? We will then regret that different counsels were not pursued, and if they had, we do not see from all that has happened, but that we should have been more secure from danger, and even from war than we are at present—For it will be recollected that the resolutions were not for a declaration of war, but that the President should take possession and retain it till security for observance of our treaties should be given to his satisfaction.

It has been boldly asserted that Mr. Ross voted for the Connecticut claim in Congress:—Nothing can be more directly contrary to the fact:—No doubt he had candour enough to vote for the collection of all necessary documents relative to this claim, and to have them fully and fairly laid before congress for the purpose of discussion; but it is certain he opposed the bill in every stage of its progress through the senate—See journals of the senate, 31st December, 1798, page 43, where he voted against the introduction of the bill—page 145 voted against it on the second reading; pages 157, 158, against it on its final passage.

Much has been said and written respecting the bill introduced by Mr. Ross for deciding contested elections of President and Vice President of the United States.

According to his plan, each branch of the national legislature were to choose by ballot six of their members, who were to be sworn in presence of both houses to fairly decide on all disputed votes; and no petition or memorial to be received against any vote without at least thirty days notice to the party whose vote was to be contested; the decisions to be in writing, and subscribed by the members of the committee determining against the legality of a vote.

In this committee it was proposed that the chief justice should presid. and have a casting vote where the committee should be equally divided.

No members of either house denied the propriety of providing by law for the decision of contested elections:—The democratic members of the senate proposed a bill for this purpose—see journals of the senate 1800, pages 187, 202. By this bill, the members of both houses in joint meeting were authorised to decide *without debate*, and *without being sworn*; thereby giving the members of the house of representatives a tempting opportunity of deciding in such a manner as to defeat the choice of the people, or of the electors; and to vest the right of choosing in themselves:—for by voting without debate and without being on oath that the electors had not fairly and legally elected a president; the right of choosing that high officer would devolve on the house of representatives voting by states, as directed in the constitution.

Much opposition was made to the chief justice presiding in the committee, and that feature of the bill was changed before it passed the senate so as to dispense with the attendance of the chief justice or any other judge; but it is not easy to discern any solid objection against the chief justice deciding a dispute respecting the legality of a president's election, when the constitution expressly directs that he shall preside at every trial where the president is impeached before the senate;—were a president impeached before the senate for having bribed an elector to vote for him, the chief justice *must preside at the trial*; yet it is said to be dangerous that he should sit and preside at the hearing of objections against the validity of such vote, in a tribunal appointed by law and composed of members from both houses sworn to decide impartially.

To our understandings, the whole business appears to be of a judicial nature, and certainly not at all partaking of legislative duty; to us it would appear wise and prudent to confer this high power of deciding disputed elections upon a body of men who could have no inducement to set aside a fair election merely that they might themselves become the electors of a chief magistrate—and until we see a better proposal than that of Mr. Ross and the committee who reported this bill, we are not prepared to censure that bill as dangerous or unwise.

The eight per cent loan is called a measure of Mr. Ross's, although these who make the charge know very well that he did not vote for that law, and was not present at any discussion of it; they also know very well that money could not be borrowed for less, at the time the loan was made, because the public stock of the United States might then be had in the market at such a rate as to afford any purchaser more than 7 per cent for his money if vested in government securities; and who would lend for less than he could any day obtain by a purchase in the market?

The British treaty is another fruitful topic of censure; and this too from many who were anxious petitioners for its final ratification and execution.

They forget that this treaty freed the western country from all apprehension of Indian wars; that it gave us the western posts; that it brought our western territory to market and enabled us to collect millions of dollars from the sales of these wild lands:—They forget that after great deliberation this treaty was sanctioned by general Washington, and that we have never yet, under any administration, been able to obtain a better.

But we are told confidently that mr. Ross voted for a measure which *nearly all the bar considered unconstitutional*; namely, the abolition of the office of a judge by an act of the legislature, and that the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee were deprived of their *offices and their salaries*, by the 24th section of an act of the 13th February, 1801, for which mr. Ross voted.

This accusation is boldly made and repeated by persons who have a full and perfect knowledge of its falsity, for in the 7th section of the same act there is express provision made for those judges particularly; that they shall continue in office and be judges in the courts created by that act. The law abolishing the courts in which those judges formerly sat, and substituted new courts with more extensive jurisdiction; but instead of stripping the judges of their offices, they are declared to be judges in the new courts, and instead of taking away their salaries the forty-first section of the act augments the salaries of these very two judges by name, to the sum of 1500 dollars yearly.

Men who thus wilfully misrepresent and distort must be conscious of espousing and supporting a bad cause, by wicked means, for the attainment of a mischievous purpose. Truth and honor would never stoop to such base methods of misleading public opinion; and candour would disavow the acts of such unworthy instruments.

Our labour would be endless were we to notice and refute all the assertions and abuse, that for party purposes, are circulated in papers and pamphlets, without name, and often without designation of the place where they are published. Anonymous productions, from invisible hands, will always be disregarded by the wise, the reflecting, and the virtuous thro'out the community. He who fears to give his name, fears also that what he asserts is not true, and generally knows it to be false; he wishes others to believe what he does not believe himself, and the good sense of society has very generally condemned such electioneering attacks to contempt and oblivion.

No man who considers the duty of an elector, no man who feels an interest in the welfare of the state, can doubt what is the true question at the next election. The destroying spirit which openly attempted the overthrow of the constitution in 1805, was then defeated, but not subdued. It is now at work to accomplish indirectly, what it then avowedly attempted. There is no change of men, no change of intention; but the object is disguised, the ruinous plot is masked, the better to keep clear of suspicion and to conceal the real conspirators: place the power in the hands of Duane, Leib, Bellew, Ogle and Snyder, and they will quickly call a convention to new model executive power according to their own interests; they will annihilate our courts, they will prostrate our laws, and our boasted trial by jury will become *but a mere name*; can this be doubted when their leaders tell you so expressly in their address of the 4th of June last? If we elect them after such a declaration, do we not approve of their proposal? Can we afterwards blame them for doing, what they openly told us before hand they intended to do?—No, every elector who votes for their candidate, votes for the success of the measures they propose to execute by his election:—He virtually declares himself willing to incur the dreadful hazard of receiving a new form of government at their hands, and by doing so we most sincerely believe he votes for the greatest calamity that has ever befallen our state.

ISAAC CRAIG,
JOHN DARRAGH,
GEORGE SHIRAS.
HENRY BALDWIN,
THOMAS BRACKEN,
JOHN SCULL,
JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1808.

THE following Certificate from one of the most eminent, pious and venerable divines in the state, was given in compliance with a request of a friend in Franklin county. Amongst the numerous friends or acquaintances of Mr. Ross, no man has had a better opportunity of being correctly informed with regard to his public or private character than Mr. M'Millan. The approbation of such a man is praise indeed. If this be not sufficient, not only to remove all doubts upon this subject, but also to silence and confound the base calumniators of this much injured man, what will?

CERTIFICATE.

THIS is to certify that I have been intimately acquainted with *James Ross*, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for more than thirty years; that I never heard him speak, nor heard of him speaking disrespectfully of religion or religious persons; that the stories which are propagated respecting him, as being a Deist, and prostituting the ordinances of the Gospel, I believe to be wholly unfounded: In short, I know nothing, nor have I heard any thing against his moral character that could in the smallest degree disqualify him for the office of Governor, or ought to be objected against him as a candidate for that office, and I am determined to give him all the support in my power, and hope that all the friends of religion and good order will do the same.

JOHN M'MILLAN.
Washington County, Aug. 29, 1808.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the federal republican young men of Allegheny county, convened in pursuance of public notice, at the house of Moses Williams, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 17th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the present portentous situation of our affairs, and recommending to the public, a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for the executive chair of this commonwealth at the ensuing election; the following resolutions were unanimously concurred in:—

WILLIAM LEA, in the Chair, and
JAMES A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present situation of our affairs is such as to excite the feelings and rouse the attention of every man who values his life, liberty and property—Our nation insulted and abused by the belligerent powers of Europe; our commerce shackled by non-importation and embargo laws, and in consequence thereof a large portion of our citizens destitute of the means of subsistence; therefore, it becomes not less our duty than our interest to scrutinize the conduct of men, and the measures by which we have been drawn into this disastrous situation, and to be more than commonly cautious in selecting for the different elective offices, men whose talents and incorruptibility are competent to direct the destinies of our country in eventful times.

Resolved, That knowing James Ross from our childhood, and well acquainted with his talents and real sterling worth and integrity as a private citizen, we view with abhorrence and detestation the infamous calumnies that have been so industriously propagated against his character.

Resolved, therefore, That we will support him for the office of Governor of this commonwealth, as in our opinion best calculated to promote the true interests of our country.

Resolved, That viewing with great concern and anxiety the attempts made by unprincipled and designing men to overturn the constitution of our country, destroy all those institutions consecrated by the experience of ages, and transmitted to us by our fathers as a sacred and invaluable inheritance, and by which our country has risen to its present happy and flourishing situation, we therefore pledge ourselves to oppose with vigilance and firmness all those mischievous and daring attempts to impair them.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence and that just indignation excited by attachment to the soil which either has given us birth, or which we have adopted, the declarations of foreign incendiaries, "That there are two parties in the country, a British and a French party, and that they are members of the latter;" we are determined to belong to none but an American party, to that party which has for its object the true interests of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting will support by all honorable and proper means, the constitutional ticket generally for the county of Allegheny.

To the Young Men of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens,

WHEN the glorious cause for which our fathers took up arms was happily terminated, the independence of America atchieved, and its liberty placed upon a solid foundation; when her heroes retired from the field of war and sought repose among their countrymen in civil life, the youth of America beheld them and heard their fame with admiration, veneration, and delight. Filial piety and gratitude reserved the honors of office to adorn the brow of the veteran, and its emolument to reward his services, to compensate his losses, and to soothe his cares and infirmities. But while those generous youths were yielding their claims to distinction and advancement in public life they were not unfrequently obliged to experience the mortification of seeing the ambitious demagogue and fawning sycophant, unknown in the field of danger, and without any claim to the performance of useful services, seizing with unblushing front the places which our war-worn patriots should have occupied.

Had the views of these demagogues and sycophants been confined to the honours and emoluments of office, they might still have been permitted, however unworthy, to retain the large share they have enjoyed. But becoming intoxicated with power, and accustomed to so much unresisting indulgence, they have stretched forth their sacrilegious hands against our liberties and rights, defended at so high a price and guaranteed by our best political establishments. Here, then, you must at last rise and make a stand in their defence; to recede further, would expose them to destruction. In our excellent state constitution, unanimously agreed to by the convention who framed it, consisting of many of the wisest and best republicans in the state, the rights and principles claimed at our revolution, are declared, defined, and strongly guarded. Among those principles and rights are the *independence* of the judiciary, without which that department would be a dangerous engine of oppression in the hands of the two other departments, holding at their disposal the finances of the state, and the executive and military power;—*the trial by jury*, the safeguard of the people against all the departments, and without which there would be no adequate security for either life, liberty, reputation or property;—*the qualified negative of the executive magistrate*, upon the laws, at the time of their enactment, a safe preventive against their unconstitutionality, and the effects of popular and political phrenzy. In order to impair or destroy, under the name of *reform*, those grand political principles which our fathers claimed as their birthright, we are told by "*the democratic state committee of correspondence*," that "*a constitutional reform becomes necessary*;"—thus rendering this great charter of the commonwealth, of little more permanent binding force than a mere legislative act; and the rights it secures, subject to innovation by every reigning faction.

Have the liberty and independence of the people of Pennsylvania no more sure and lasting foundation than this? If they have not, we may rest assured that the fate of the other republics, which have risen, existed and fallen in the world, awaits ours.

We believe, fellow citizens, that liberty does not consist in the unrestrained exercise of revolutionary power, but in the equal protection of the rights of the citizens. If this protection is equal and uniform to all subject the same government, the liberty enjoyed by one, is enjoyed by every other; because the protection secured to every one, guards him against the oppression of every other member, and of the whole combined.

"*The democratic state committee of correspondence*," tell us, in a tone of triumph and challenge, "we apprehend, and we dare any *real* republican to deny the maxim, that in a *free government the will of the majority should govern*." We, however, with due deference to that enlightened committee, while we acknowledge the maxim in a qualified sense, do deny its truth in an universal and unqualified sense; for when a form of government is adopted, declaring the rights and privileges of the people, not only the minority but every individual, ought to be secure and protected in those rights and immunities, and which no power on earth, without his consent, can justly deprive him of; and the *will* of any majority, however large, abridging or taking away those rights, is tyranny and the worst of despotism.

But who, fellow citizens, are the majority of the people? Who are the majority of those who are entitled to the benefits of the constitution, the protection of the laws, and the security which exists in a regular administration of justice?—A majority of those who are entrusted with the right of suffrage, or even the whole? Certainly not. Has that sex, whose situation in life, modesty and delicacy, are supposed to disqualify them for engaging in the turbulent affairs of state, no rights? Have minors no rights? Have those who are too poor to contribute to the support of government, no rights? Have foreigners, before their admission to citizenship, no rights? Have the stranger and sojourner in this free country, no rights? In fact, have not all these, according to our excellent constitution, "certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness," all solemnly guaranteed by that instrument? And when do the majority in Pennsylvania exceed one tenth of this number? And if this majority is reduced by a number equal to that of the minority opposed to them, they will not unfrequently be less than the one hundredth part.

Where, then, is the security for this multitude and their rights, but in a settled constitution and a system of laws enacted, altered and adopted with deliberation and caution, and an executive negative? Will they submit their constitutional rights to the mere *will* of the majority of an assembly, in appointing which they had no agency, a majority of which may have been obtained by fraud and falsehood and guided by party zeal and the spirit of faction? Or will they not rather trust them to an independent court, composed of judges, venerable and wise from their age and learning, whose oaths, honor and reputation, impel them to administer justice with impartiality, and have no inducement, while independent, to influence them to contrary conduct? Will they not rather submit their rights to these and an impartial jury of their country? These are their guardians, and without their protection, in vain is their claim to liberty and safety.

To perpetuate the rights which we hold under the constitution:—to perpetuate the rights of those who have no agency in the administration of the government; to secure and defend which we consider ourselves their trustees and guardians, do we now come forward at this crisis of danger to address you; and recommend a candidate for the chief magistracy of the state, who, we pledge ourselves, will protect and guard, both in his publick and private character, those rights from violation.

This candidate, fellow citizens, is James Ross; a true graduate of the Washington school; too great and virtuous not to be covered with defamation, before his opponent could be presented to your notice.

The democratic artillery—falsehood and calumny, have been directed against him. Our candidate and his friends have been charged with aristocratical and monarchial principles, and in common with our greatest revolutionary sages and patriots, have been assailed, and designated by the name of *tories*. We, with indignation repel the charge. We deny that we have ever, as the friends of the opposite candidate have done, acknowledged "ourselves the members of a foreign party." Had we done so we would have falsified our principles. We declare our attachments American, and only American. We declare our principles republican and only republican. And finally, we most solemnly and mutally *pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor*, to support and defend republican principles and a republican government in the United States and in Pennsylvania; and as far as our situations may enable us, to extend their benefits to all classes of the people whether participating in the administration of the government or not.

JOHN ROSS,
JACOB JONES,
JOHN ROUP,
WASHINGTON ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
CHARLES WILKINS,
JOSHUA ROSS,
SAMUEL EWALT.

EFFECTS OF THE EMBARGO.

New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island Federalized.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Federal candidates, Messrs. Nathaniel A. Haven, William Hale, John G. Chamberlain, James Wilson, and Daniel Blaisdell, have been elected representatives to the 11th congress of the United States, by a general ticket throughout the state of New-Hampshire. Their majority is said to exceed 3000.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

The Federal candidates, Messrs. Elisha R. Potter and Richard Jackson, have been elected representatives to the 11th congress of the United States, by a general ticket throughout the state of Rhode Island. Their majority is 470.

Both the above states have returned democratic members for several years past.

FIRST VOLUME
OF
BURR'S TRIAL,

REPORTED by David Robinson, Esq. and published by HOPKINS & EARL, is received for subscribers, and for sale, at DAVID M'KEEHAN's Book and Stationary Store, corner of the Diamond and Market Street, Pittsburgh.

September 20, 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN CENTS

PER bushel will be given for *Merchantable Barley*, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection first, and if approved of the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1808.

STONE WARE.

MERCHANTS, and others, descending the Ohio, may be supplied with *Stone Ware* of an excellent quality, and on reasonable terms, either for cash or on credit, on application at the Manufactory of

S. R. BAKEWELL & Co.

Charlestown, 6 miles below Steubenville, September 6 1808.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

DOCTOR GOUTIERE,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his employers, for past favors, informing them and the public at large, that he has removed to Third street, where he will continue in the line of his profession, and exert himself to give every satisfaction to all persons that will honour him with their confidence. He has an assortment of all kinds of *Medicines*, and will supply physicians in the country, at the most reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5th, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen., in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Erie, and Warren.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

And one person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And by virtue of a writ under the hand and seal of Presley Carr Lane, Esq. speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to me directed,

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified electors aforesaid, that they meet at the several places before mentioned, on the said second Tuesday of October next, and then and there elect by ballot, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler,

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 30th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Semple, late of Pittsburgh deceased, and all who have claims against the same, are desired to call upon Mr. John Semple in Pittsburgh, for settlement, who is duly authorized by us for that purpose.

ELIZABETH SEMPLE, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JAMES SEMPLE, }

Pittsburgh, 22d Aug. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

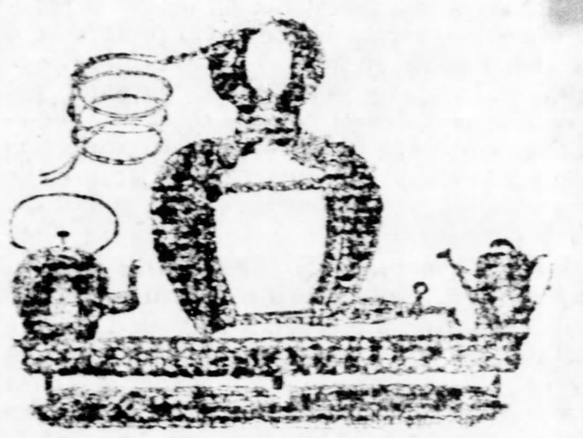
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Just Received

AT

The Storage and Commission Warehouse,

of the subscriber—

60 Boxes Chocolate
24 Bags best green Coffee
Young hyson and hyson skin Teas
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Mustard by the dn. or box containing 6 dozen bottles.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Notes at 60 and 90 days.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1808. tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

One Tierce fresh Lime Juice,

At a reduced price. Also,

A few Boxes Shot, assorted;

AND

About 1800 Racoon Skins.

All which will be sold low for cash.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1808.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the last Monday of the present month on the Commons south-east of the Town, properly armed and equipped for exercise.

The regiment will be trained and exercised in companies on the first Monday of next month, previous to which time the commanding officers of companies will be particular in compleating their enrollments of all persons liable to do militia duty, residing within their respective company bounds.

The regiment will meet to be trained and exercised, in regiment, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third Monday of next month, on Air's Hill, south-east of the Town.

As a Court to hear Appeals, Capt. Osborne, and Lieutenants Byers and Black, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the Turk's Head, in Wood street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of *Monday* the 31st day of next month. And Capts. James Irwin and Chaplin, and Lieut. *M'*Gunnegle will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of Robert Spencer, in *Market* street on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Lieut. Col. 141st Regt. P. M.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88. 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection.

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.